Open access: What's in there for me?
And some ideas for advocacy programmes
Facilitate Open Science Training for European Research
Iryna Kuchma
EIFL Open Access Programme Manager
Presentation at the Member Representatives’ Meeting of the European Federation of Psychology Students’ Associations (EFPSA), October 28, 2014, Dobra Voda, Serbia

Attribution 4.0 International
Introduction

Your name,

University/college/school,

Have you had any experience of open access publications? Have you already published an academic article in the open access (OA) journal or deposited your research output in OA repository?
The parable of the farmers and the Teleporting Duplicator

Imagine a world where food is cheap and freely available, thanks to the amazing Teleporting Duplicator. What could go wrong?
“Once upon a time, there was a planet much like our own. Billions of people lived on it, and they all needed food. Many people had time-consuming jobs that prevented them from growing their own, but most of them were able to eat because there were farmers.”

http://www.theguardian.com/science/blog/2012/feb/10/parable-farmers-teleporting-duplicator
“The farmers grew food for everyone, and it was carried around the world by distributors. Although each farmer only grew one kind of food, they were able to eat many different foods, because every farmer had access to what others produced.”

http://www.theguardian.com/science/blog/2012/feb/10/parable-farmers-teleporting-duplicator
“The distributors were keen to ensure the quality of the food they distributed, so they set up a system where farmers reviewed each others' food, rejecting any that wasn't good enough. Some distributors were considered better than others, because they rejected more of the food that farmers gave them, distributing only the very finest.”

http://www.theguardian.com/science/blog/2012/feb/10/parable-farmers-teleporting-duplicator
World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area hypermedia information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an executive summary of the project, Mailing lists, Policy, November's W3 news, Frequently Asked Questions.

What's out there?
Pointers to the world's online information, subjects, W3 servers, etc.

Help
on the browser you are using

Software Products
A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. Line Mode, X11, Viola, NeXTStep, Servers, Tools, Mail robot, Library)

Technical
Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc

Bibliography
Paper documentation on W3 and references.

People
A list of some people involved in the project.

History
A summary of the history of the project.

How can I help?
If you would like to support the web.

Getting code
Getting the code by anonymous FTP, etc.
“One day, a wizard invented a marvellous machine that allowed food to be teleported almost instantly from one place to another. More amazing still, the food would still be in the first place as well as the second. The same food could then be teleported to a third place, and a fourth - as many as you liked. Not only was the Teleporting Duplicator an astonishing machine, it was also very cheap. Soon, millions of people all over the world had them.”

http://www.theguardian.com/science/blog/2012/feb/10/parable-farmers-teleporting-duplicator
“"Wait a minute," said the distributors, "what about us? We're a valuable part of the supply chain. We add value. It would be much better if we continued to distribute food the old way, with trains and ships."”

http://www.theguardian.com/science/blog/2012/feb/10/parable-farmers-teleporting-duplicator
“"You can't just cut us out of the food distribution process", they said. "It would be much better if farmers and ordinary people were not allowed to operate Teleporting Duplicators. We'll operate them for everyone, and sell the duplicated food."”

http://www.theguardian.com/science/blog/2012/feb/10/parable-farmers-teleporting-duplicator
“Some of the farmers were angry about this. "We have a way to distribute food now," they said. "It's fast and cheap. Now that our food can be freely duplicated, it would be wrong to limit access by letting you charge a fee for it. Food isn't scarce any more: it has great value but very little cost. We have to pass that value on to the world."”

http://www.theguardian.com/science/blog/2012/feb/10/parable-farmers-teleporting-duplicator
“When people do not have access to food they die quickly. When they don't have access to science they die more slowly.”

http://www.theguardian.com/science/blog/2012/feb/10/parable-farmers-teleporting-duplicator
Does this reminds you of something?
What challenges did you have trying to access current research output?

What challenges did you have publishing your articles/disseminating your research output?
Open access
Technology enabled networking & collaboration

Over 35% of articles published in journals are based on international collaboration (compared with 25% 15 years ago)

Science is increasingly interdisciplinary

Novel communication technologies permit modes of interaction that exploit the collective intelligence of the scientific community
Polymath Project

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Polymath Project is a collaboration among mathematicians to solve important and difficult mathematical problems by coordinating many mathematicians to communicate with each other on finding the best route to the solution. The project began in January 2009 on Tim Gowers’ blog when he posted a problem and asked his readers to post partial ideas and partial progress toward a solution. This experiment resulted in a new answer to a difficult problem, and since then the Polymath Project has grown to describe a particular process of using an online collaboration to solve any math problem.

Contents

1 Origin
2 Problems solved
   2.1 Polymath1
   2.2 Other projects
3 See also
4 References
5 Research about the polymath project
6 External links
“It felt like the difference between driving a car and pushing it” (Tim Gowers)
Open access (OA) is free, immediate, online access to the results of research, coupled with the right to use those results in new and innovative ways.
OA for researchers

increased visibility
usage
and impact for their work
new contacts and research partnerships
OA for research institutions

- publicises institution's research strengths
- complete record of the research output in easily accessible form
- new tools to manage institution's impact
OA for publishers

increased readership and citations

increased visibility and impact

the best possible dissemination service for research
LE JOURNAL DES SAVANS
Du Lundy V. Janvier M. D. C. L. X. V.
Par le Sieur DE HEDOVVILLE.

A PARIS,
Chez Jean Cusson, rue S. Jacques, à l’Image de S. Jean Baptiste.
M. D. C. L. X. V.
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS:
GIVING SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE PRESENT
Undertakings, Studies, and Labours
OF THE
INGENIOUS
IN MANY
CONSIDERABLE PARTS
OF THE
WORLD.

Vol I.
For Anno 1665, and 1666.

In the SAVOR,
Printed by T. N. for John Martyn at the Bell, a little without Temple-Bar, and James Allestry in Duck-Lane, Printers to the Royal Society.
Figure 10. The ecosystem of published articles, documents, spreadsheets, data fusions, and machine-readable RDF data files resulting from our decision to apply semantic enhancements to the PLoS NTDs article by Reis et al. [12].

doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000361.g010
Welfare state effects on social capital and informal solidarity in the European Union: evidence from the 1999/2000 European Values Study

Policy and Politics: Studies of local government and its services, Vol. 33, No. 1, p.33-54. ISSN 03055736.

Title

Published in

Date

Type

Publication

Persistent Identifier

Metadata

External Database Links

Concept: ethnocentrism

Variable: V59: dont like as neighbours: muslims (Q7H)
Variable: V60: dont like as neighbours: immigrants/foreign workers (Q7I)
Variable: V64: dont like as neighbours: jews (Q7M)
Strategies to achieve OA
OA journals
doaj.org
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ is an online directory that indexes and provides access to quality open access, peer-reviewed journals.

There is a new process to have journals indexed in the DOAJ. All journals must apply using our new Application Form. Due to the extensive and detailed information we require in the new form, it should take some time to complete.
800+ scholarly societies embraced OA

(Peter Suber & Caroline Sutton)
OA monographs
www.doabooks.org
Hoe mensen keuzes maken : De psychologie van het beslissen

Authors: Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid --- Tiemeijer ,W.L.
Publisher: Amsterdam University Press
Subject: Psychology --- Political Science
License: [ ]

Abstract | Keywords | Free access | Buy the book | Export citation | SHARE

Factor analysis: Healing an ailing model
OA repositories
Content Types in OpenDOAR Repositories - Worldwide

- Journal articles
- Theses and dissertations
- Books, chapters and sections
- Unpublished reports and working papers
- Conference and workshop papers
- Multimedia and audio-visual materials
- Other special item types
- Learning Objects
- Bibliographic references
- Datasets
- Patents
- Software

Total = 2727 repositories

OpenDOAR - 17-Oct-2014

N.b. Most repositories hold several Content Types.
opendoar.org
OpenDOAR

Search or Browse for Repositories

To search the contents of the repositories listed in OpenDOAR, please see our Content Search page.

Association for the Scientific Study of Consciousness ePrints Archive (ASSC publications)

Organisation: Association for the Scientific Study of Consciousness (ASSC), Caltech (California Institute of Technology), United States

Description: This is a subject based repository collecting materials pertaining to the scientific study of consciousness. Some items are not available as full-text.

Software: EPrints

Size: 404 items (2014-10-15)
Welcome to Cogprints, an electronic archive for self-archive papers in any area of Psychology, Neuroscience, and Linguistics, and many areas of Computer Science (e.g., artificial intelligence, robotics, vision, learning, speech, neural networks), Philosophy (e.g., mind, language, knowledge, science, logic), Biology (e.g., ethology, behavioral ecology, sociobiology, behaviour genetics, evolutionary theory), Medicine (e.g., Psychiatry, Neurology, human genetics, Imaging), Anthropology (e.g., primatology, cognitive ethology, archeology, paleontology), as well as any other portions of the physical, social and mathematical sciences that are pertinent to the study of cognition.
www.base-search.net
Your search

public health in nepal

- Boost open access documents
- Verbatim search
- Additional word forms
- Multilingual synonyms (Eurovoc Thesaurus)

Find
2. Assignment report on public health ophthalmology, Nepal, 24-29 August 1976

Title: Assignment report on public health ophthalmology, Nepal, 24-29 August 1976
Author: Nizetic, B.
Publisher: New Delhi WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia 21 October
Document Type: Assignment report
Language: eng
URL: http://repository.searo.who.int/handle/123456789/13182
Content Provider: WHO (World Health Organization) South-East Asia Region (SEAR): Institutional Repository

3. Assessment of graduate public health education in Nepal and perceived needs of faculty and students

Title: Assessment of graduate public health education in Nepal and perceived needs of faculty and students
Author: Mahat, Agya; Bezruchka, Stephen A; Gonzales, Virginia; Connell, Frederick A
Description: Abstract Background Despite the large body of evidence suggesting that effective public health infrastructure is vital to improving the health status of populations, many universities in developing countries offer minimal opportunities for graduate training in public health. In Nepal, for example, only two institutions currently offer a graduate...
Publisher: BioMed Central Ltd.
Year of Publication: 2013-04-26
Document Type: Research
Language: en
Subjects: Public health; Graduate public health education; Nepal; Collaboration; Global health; E-learning
DDC: 306 Culture & institutions (computed); 027 General libraries (computed)
Rights: Copyright 2013 Mahat et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.
URL: http://www.human-resources-health.com/content/11/1/16
Assessment of graduate public health education in Nepal and perceived needs of faculty and students

Agya Mahat*, Stephen A Bezruzhka, Virginia Gonzales and Frederick A Connell

* Corresponding author: Agya Mahat agyam@uw.edu


Article Metrics

4578 Total accesses
1 BioMed Central citations
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Research

A new methodology for assessing health policy and systems research and analysis capacity in African universities

Gillian Lê, Toib Mirzoev, Marsha Corgill, Ermin Erasmus, Uta Lehmann, Stephen Okeyo, Jane Goudge, Stephen Maluka, Benjamin Uzoschukwu, Moses Aikins, Don de Savigny, Goran Tonson, Lucy Gilton


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6. Physical properties of carbon nanotube, graphene junctions [Elektronische R...
7. Hamlet, the Ghost and the Model Reader: The Problems of the
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<td>Lama, Tshering</td>
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<td>Kidsley, Sally</td>
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<td>Jong, de. R.</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Wageningen University and Researchcentre</td>
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<td>LANGFORD, REBECCA,MARY</td>
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<td>Erlanger, Tobias Ephraim</td>
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<td>Kala-azar in Nepal: public health evidence to support the elimination initiative</td>
<td>Uranw, Surenendra Kumar</td>
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<td>Universite Libre de Bruxelles</td>
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<td>Vaidya, A.</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>UCL (University College London)</td>
<td>UCL Discovery</td>
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<td>Women's agency in relation to population and environment in rural Nepal</td>
<td>Tiwari Pandey, N.</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Wageningen University and Researchcenter</td>
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Reduction in total under-five mortality in western Nepal through community-based antimicrobial treatment of pneumonia

... world wide but those at highest risk in developing countries have limited access to clinical services; effective and low-cost alternatives are a global public health priority. We have done a controlled intervention trial among 13 404 children under five in Jumla, Nepal, which relied ...
Cited by 123 Related articles All 8 versions Cite Save

Refugees and displaced persons: war, hunger, and public health
MJ Toole, RJ Waldman - JAMA, 1993 - jama.amanetwork.com

... Nevertheless, CDRs among refugees arriving in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal, Malawi, and Zimbabwe since 1990 ranged from five to 12 times... health and nutrition information and should focus on the provision of adequate shelter, food, water, sanitation, and public health pro-grans ...
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Control of tuberculosis in an urban setting in Nepal: public-private partnership
JN Newell, BS Pande, SC Baral - ... of the World Health ..., 2004 - Sciendo Public Health

OBJECTIVES: To implement and evaluate a public–private partnership to deliver the internationally recommended strategy DOTS for the control of tuberculosis (TB) in Lalitpur municipality, Nepal, where it is estimated that 50% of patients with TB are managed in the ...
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The global emergence/resurgence of arboviral diseases as public health problems
DJ Gubler - Archives of medical research, 2002 - Elsevier

... districts, JE has become one of the most important public health problems in Nepal. In the 1990s, JE virus moved into the Pacific region, causing an epidemic in Saipan in 1990 and in Torres Strait, Australia in 1993 and 44. ...
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Obesity in children and young people: a crisis in public health
T Lobstein, L Baur, R Uauy - Obesity reviews, 2004 - Wiley Online Library

... Obesity in children and young people: a crisis in public health. T Lobstein; L Baur; R Uauy ...
Public health requires multi-sectoral action. This report highlights the underlying social changes that have led to rising levels of obesity in both the adult and child populations ...
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Indoor air pollution in developing countries: a major environmental and public health challenge
N Bruce, R Perez-Padilla - ... of the World Health ..., 2000 - Sciendo Public Health

... A matched case-control study of people aged 11–17 years in rural Nepal found an adjusted odds ratio of 2.3 (1.2–4.8) for asthma among those using wood fires or stoves compared to gas or ... This association, if confirmed, would have substantial implications for public health ...
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Open Access Button

HOW THE BUTTON WORKS

Push Button.
The next time you’re asked to pay to access academic research, push the Open Access Button on your phone or on the web.

Get Research.
The Open Access Button will search the web for a version of the paper that you can access immediately. If that doesn’t work, the Button will email the author and look for more information about the paper.

Make Progress.
If you get your research, you can make progress with your work. If you don’t get your research, your story will be used to help change the publishing system so it doesn’t happen again.

Get your own button  Get involved  Check out our API docs
OA repository (cont.)
The HKU Scholars Hub is the current research information system of The University of Hong Kong. As a key vehicle of HKU's Knowledge Exchange Initiative, The Hub strives to make HKU authors and their research very visible, with the goal of increasing all forms of collaboration.

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Search the author, title, abstract and series fields.

SEARCH

FEATURED SCHOLAR

Dr Law, MF
- Honorary Research Associate
- Assistant Professor

Research Interests:
- Special education
- Positive youth development
- VOLUNTEERISM
- School social work
- Program Evaluation

HUB NEWS

Jun 2014: Created pages for faculties, depts & centres cumulating research and statistics to each one

May 2014: Created ORCID accounts for all HKU Professoriate staff

Mar 2014: Added "Invited Lectures & Keynote Speeches" to HKU ResearcherPages

Feb 2014: Added teaching course lists to HKU ResearcherPages

RELEVANT LINKS

- HKU's Top 1%
- HKU Authors: Open Access Publishing
- Usage Stats & Downloads
- HKU most cited articles in Scopus
- HKU research on Web of Science
- HKU Research & Scholarship
- HKU Libraries OA Policy
- HK Open Access Committee
OA repositories

FOSS to set up, free technical support.

Low installation and maintenance costs, quick to set up and gain benefits.

Institutions can mandate OA, speeding development.

Questions?
Comments?
OA policies
ORBi and Open Access News

Bernard Rentier, an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Quebec at Montreal
07/10/2014

On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the 27th edition of the Entretiens du Centre Jacques Cartier, on Sunday October 5, 2014, the University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM) bestowed an Honorary Doctorate on Bernard RENTIER, the ULg's outgoing Rector.

This title honours a brilliant career in the field of virology and immunology, but it equally rewards Bernard Rentier’s commitment to Open Access.

The ‘ULg Mandate’ updated and strengthened
19/09/2014

On September 17 the University of Liège’s Board of Directors decided to strengthen the mandate by which depositing on ORBi is compulsory.

Not only has the procedure for depositing references and documents been consolidated, but so has that concerning the evaluation of dossiers, and in particular publication lists, for any application for a job appointment, promotion or the attribution of credit. In addition it was decided that BICTEL/e, the ULg thesis repository, will very soon be integrated into ORBi.
@bernardrentier:
- University that doesn't know what papers its faculty publishes is like a factory that doesn't know what it produces
- An empty repository is useless; a partly filled repository is partly useless; there is a need for an institutional OA policy
@bernardrentier:
- Don't impose, just inform researchers that only publications in the repository will be considered for evaluation
- Mandate, keep authors at the core, communicate permanently, be coherent, reduce constraints
- @ORBi_ULg – a personal workspace, provides statistics and has a widget to generate publications lists – content in personal/faculties webpages
ROARMAP: Registry of Open Access Repositories Mandatory Archiving Policies

CLICK HERE to register your Institutional Open Access Mandate

Please also register your Institutional Repository in ROAR if not yet registered

(For Open Educational Resources mandates please see OER Policy Registry)

Total Mandates to Date (by type)

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Máire Geoghegan-Quinn, European Commissioner for Research, Innovation & Science: “Putting research results in the public sphere makes science better & strengthens our knowledge-based economy. The European taxpayer should not have to pay twice for publicly funded research. That is why we have made OA to publications the default setting for Horizon 2020, the EU research & innovation funding programme.”
publishes in OA journals

or in journals that sell subscriptions and also offer the possibility of making individual articles openly accessible (hybrid journals)

publishes in subscriptions journals

deposits as soon as possible and at the latest on publication, if an electronic version is available for free via the publisher

deposits a machine-readable e-copy of the published version/a final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in institutional/subject-based/Zenodo repository as soon as possible and at the latest on publication

ensures open access via the repository within six months of publication (12 months for publications in the social sciences & humanities)

deposits as soon as possible and at the latest on publication, if an electronic version is available for free via the publisher
COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 17.7.2012

on access to and preservation of scientific information

{SWD(2012) 221 final}
{SWD(2012) 222 final}
“Policies on OA to scientific research results should apply to all research that receives public funds. Such policies are expected to improve conditions for conducting research by reducing duplication of efforts and by minimising the time spent searching for information and accessing it. This will speed up scientific progress and make it easier to cooperate across and beyond the EU. Such policies will also respond to calls within the scientific community for greater access to scientific information.” http://bit.ly/Q3sDJ9
Enabling societal actors to interact in the research cycle improves the quality, relevance, acceptability and sustainability of innovation outcomes by integrating society’s expectations, needs, interests and values. Open access is a key feature of Member States’ policies for responsible research and innovation by making the results of research available to all and by facilitating societal engagement.”

“Businesses will also benefit from wider access to scientific research results. Small and medium-sized enterprises in particular will improve their capacity to innovate. Policies on access to scientific information should therefore also facilitate access to scientific information for private companies...”
OA and economic growth

Over 80% of the private sector is classified as SMEs in Europe and they play a key role in innovation.

“Both access and access difficulties involve costs:

If around 60 minutes were characteristic for researchers (the average time spent trying to access the last research article they had difficulty accessing), then in the current environment the time spent dealing with research article access difficulties might be costing around DKK 540 million (EUR 72 million) per year among specialist researchers in Denmark alone.”
“Access barriers and delays involve costs:

It would have taken an average of 2.2 years longer to develop or introduce the new products or processes in the absence of contributing academic research.

For new products, a 2.2 years delay would cost around DKK 36 million (EUR 4.8 million) per firm in lost sales, and for new processes it would cost around DKK 211 000 per firm.”
“Use of Open Access materials is widespread:

More than 50% used free institutional or subject repositories and Open Access journals monthly or more regularly,

and among researchers 72% reported using open institutional or subject repositories and 56% open access journals monthly or more regularly.”
“The Internet has fundamentally changed the world of science and research. For instance, research communities have been experimenting with new ways to register, certify, disseminate and preserve scientific publications. Research and funding policies need to adapt to this new environment. It should be recommended to Member States to adapt and develop their policies on OA to scientific publications.”
OA policies alignment
As the European Commission paves the way for open access, a consistent policy environment is needed across the EU.

Blog Admin

The European Commission has extended and solidified its open access policy for the upcoming Horizon 2020 research funding programme. Alma Swan welcomes the clear signal from Brussels which has issued a Recommendation for Member States to follow its lead. But the policy picture across the Union is patchy and there is a need for a simple, consistent set of requirements to create a harmonised research environment across the EU.

From the perspective of the UK, it may seem that Open Access policy development is caught in a whirlpool and, indeed, within the UK it is. But elsewhere in Europe the landscape is relatively uncomplicated and the signposts are clear. In July 2012, the European Commission released two documents. One was an official Communication, an expression of its own policy intent. It stated that there would be a mandatory Open Access policy covering all areas of research funded under the Horizon 2020 programme. Horizon 2020 (H2020) is the next European research funding programme and will run from January 2014 to December 2020.
Welcome to the PASTEUR4OA website!

PASTEUR4OA (Open Access Policy Alignment Strategies for European Union Research) aims to support the European Commission’s Recommendation to Member States of July 2012 that they develop and implement policies to ensure Open Access to all outputs from publicly-funded research.

PASTEUR4OA will help develop and/or reinforce open access strategies and policies at the national level and facilitate their coordination among all Member States. It will build a network of centres of expertise in Member States that will develop a coordinated and collaborative programme of activities in support of policymaking at the national level under the direction of project partners.
Questions?
Comments?
Introducing ZENODO!

(All) Research. Shared.
— your one stop research shop!

Citeable. Discoverable.
— be found!

Community Collections
— create your own repository

All research outputs from across all fields of science are welcome! ZENODO accept any file format as well as both positive and negative results. However, we do promote peer-reviewed openly accessible research, and we do curate your upload before putting it on the front page.

ZENODO assigns all publicly available uploads a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to make the upload easily and uniquely citeable. ZENODO further supports harvesting of all content via the OAI-PMH protocol.

ZENODO allows you to create your own collection and accept or reject all uploads to it. Creating a space for your next workshop or project have never been easier. Plus, everything is citeable and discoverable.
OA benefits for researchers

Distribution and usage

• Immediate access to your research output for everyone upon official publication
• More visibility and usage
• Immediate impact of your work
• Intensification of research through fast dissemination and use of research;
• Possibly a citation advantage as well
Impact

Physics
Sociology
Psychology
Law
Management
Education
Business
Health Sci
Political Sci
Economics
Biology

Range = 36%-200%
(Data: Stevan Harnad and co-workers)

Key Perspectives Ltd
OA benefits for researchers (2)

Plus:
• Monitoring of your research output
• Preservation of your research output by your library
• Keeping your rights instead of signing them away
Responsible Research and Innovation

Europe’s ability to respond to societal challenges
Impact and metrics
Impact

- usage: downloads, views
- peer-review: expert opinion
- citations
- alt-metrics: storage, links, bookmarks, conversations
Your CV, but better.

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~ Pietro Gatti Lafranconi, Cambridge University

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Selected works

- **Is your phylogeny informative? Measuring the power of comparative methods**
  (2012) Boettiger, Coop, Ralph. *Evolution*
  ![highly cited](green) ![highly saved](green) ![highly discussed](green) ![highly viewed](green) ![cited](green) ![saved](green)

- **rfshbase: exploring, manipulating and visualizing FishBase data from R**
  (2012) Boettiger, Lang, Walwright. *Journal of Fish Biology*
  ![highly saved](green) ![highly discussed](green) ![highly viewed](green) ![cited](green) ![saved](green)

- **Tipping points: From patterns to predictions.**
  ![highly cited](green) ![highly discussed](green) ![highly viewed](green) ![cited](green) ![saved](green)

- **Lab Notebook, 2012**
  (2013) fushare.
  ![highly discussed](green) ![highly viewed](green) ![cited](green)

- **RNeXML**
  ![highly viewed](green)
Representation of Molecules and Molecular Systems in Data Analysis and Modeling

E.L. Willighagen

2008

Abstract: Chemometrics and chemoinformatics play important roles in the analysis and ... (more)

Keywords: chemometrics; chemoinformatics

Download JSON
Title: Representation of Molecules and Molecular Systems in Data Analysis and Modeling

Author(s): Wilighagen, E.L.

Publication year: 2008

ISBN: 9789090228068

Annotation: RU Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, 2 april 2008

Publication type: Dissertation

Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: http://hdl.handle.net/2066/72267
Egon Willighagen

Assistant professor at Maastricht University. Open science is my main hobby resulting in participation in, among many others, Bioclipse, CDK and Wikipathways.

Selected works

- The Chemical Information Ontology: Provenance and Disambiguation for Chemical Data on the Biological Semantic Web
  - highly cited +1
  - highly saved
  - highly discussed +5646
  - viewed +5
  - viewed +70

- The ChEMBL database as linked open data.
  (2013) Willighagen, Waagmeester, Spjuth et al., Journal of cheminformatics
  - highly cited
  - highly saved
  - highly discussed +468
  - viewed +1

- The Chemistry Development Kit (CDK): An Open-Source Java Library for Chemo- and Bioinformatics
It has become more important where to publish than what to publish.
The Journal Impact Factor (IF) is frequently used as the primary parameter with which to compare the scientific output of individuals and institutions. The IF, as calculated by Thomson Reuters, was originally created as a tool to help librarians identify journals to purchase, not as a measure of the scientific quality of research in an article. The IF has a number of well-documented deficiencies as a tool for research assessment.
The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), initiated by the American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) together with a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals, recognizes the need to improve the ways in which the outputs of scientific research are evaluated. The group met in December 2012 during the ASCB Annual Meeting in San Francisco and subsequently circulated a draft declaration among various stakeholders. DORA as it now stands has benefited from input by many of the original signers listed below. It is a worldwide initiative covering all scholarly disciplines. We encourage individuals and organizations who are concerned about the appropriate assessment of scientific research to sign DORA.

San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment

Putting science into the assessment of research

There is a pressing need to improve the ways in which the output of scientific research is evaluated by funding agencies, academic institutions, and other parties.

To address this issue, a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals met during the Annual Meeting of The American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) in San Francisco, CA, on December 16, 2012. The group developed a set of recommendations, referred to as the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment. We invite interested parties across all scientific disciplines to indicate their support by adding their names to this Declaration.

The outputs from scientific research are many and varied, including research articles reporting new knowledge, data, reagents, and software; intellectual property; and highly trained young scientists. Funding agencies, institutions that employ scientists, and scientists themselves, all have a desire, and need, to assess the quality and impact of scientific outputs. It is thus imperative that scientific output is measured accurately and evaluated wisely.

The Journal Impact Factor is frequently used as the primary parameter with which to compare the scientific output of individuals and institutions. The Journal Impact Factor, as calculated by Thomson Reuters, was originally created as a tool to help libraries identify journals to purchase, not as a measure of the scientific quality of research in an

Sign the Declaration
1. Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist's contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions.

The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)

http://am.ascb.org/dora/
How journals like Nature, Cell and Science are damaging science

The incentives offered by top journals distort science, just as big bonuses distort banking

Randy Schekman
The Guardian, Monday 9 December 2013 19.30 GMT

Jump to comments (278)
Funders and universities, too, have a role to play. They must tell the committees that decide on grants and positions not to judge papers by where they are published. **It is the quality of the science, not the journal's brand, that matters.**

(How journals like Nature, Cell and Science are damaging science by Randy Schekman:

http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/dec/09/how-journals-nature-science-cell-damage-science)
“My personal belief is that we should be focusing on developing effective and diverse measures of the re-use of research outputs. By measuring use rather than merely prestige we can go much of the way of delivering on the so-called impact agenda, optimizing our use of public funds to generate outcomes but while retaining some say over the types of outcomes that are important and what time-frames they are measured over.”

Cameron Neylon: Warning: Misusing the journal impact factor can damage your science!
re-use in research
re-use in education
re-use in public health
re-use in policy development & enactment
re-use in industry
Cameron Neylon: (S)low impact research and the importance of open in maximising re-use
Questions?
Comments?
Copyright
Legal basis: Two options

1. **Seek permission from publishers**, and only distribute OA copies when succeed in obtaining it.

2. **Ask faculty to retain the right** to provide OA on the university's terms (and grant the university non-exclusive permission to provide that OA), even if faculty transfer all their other rights to publishers.
http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
Practical guidance when submitting journal articles

In order to maximize the value of the research you produce in digital environment, it is important for you to take an active role in managing the copyrights to your work. Copyright protection is automatic (at the moment the copyrighted work has been “fixed in a tangible medium,” such as when a written work has been saved on a computer's hard drive or printed).

(From SPARC Introduction to Copyright Resources: http://bit.ly/mRHQHT)
Practical guidance (2)

When you publish in a journal you are typically asked by the publisher to sign a copyright transfer agreement, or contract, that describes the assignment of various rights to the publisher. Assigning your rights matters. The copyright holder controls the work. Transferring copyright doesn’t have to be all or nothing.

(From Author Rights: Using the SPARC Author Addendum to secure your rights as the author of a journal article http://bit.ly/cezf0w)
A balanced approach

Authors: Retain the rights you want. Use and develop your own work without restriction. Increase access for education and research. Receive proper attribution when your work is used. If you choose, deposit your work in an open online archive where it will be permanently and openly accessible.

(From http://bit.ly/cezf0w)
A balanced approach (2)

Publishers: Obtain a non-exclusive right to publish and distribute a work and receive a financial return. Receive proper attribution and citation as journal of first publication. Migrate the work to future formats and include it in collections.

(From http://bit.ly/cezf0w)
Securing your rights

1. The SPARC Author's Addendum preserves rights for broader use of your research: http://scholars.sciencecommons.org

2. If your research is funded by the donor with an open access mandate, the donor usually offers language that modifies a publisher's copyright agreement to give you the rights to follow donor's open access policy.

(From SPARC Introduction to Copyright Resources: http://bit.ly/mRHQHT)
Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine

The Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine will help you generate a PDF form that you can attach to a journal publisher's copyright agreement to ensure that you retain certain rights.

(get started)

Description

Each addendum gives you non-exclusive rights to create derivative works from your Article and to reproduce, distribute, publicly perform, and publicly display your article in connection with your teaching, conference presentations, lectures, other scholarly works, and professional activities. However, they differ with respect to how soon you can make the final published version available and whether you can authorize others to re-use your work in various ways. Below is a summary of the available options.

Science Commons / SPARC Addendum

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- You retain sufficient rights to grant to the reading public a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial license or similar license that allows the public to re-use or re-post your article so long as you are given credit as the author and so long as the reader's use is non-commercial. (This is a joint offering from Science Commons and SPARC and represents a new version of the former SPARC Addendum.)

Other Options From Science Commons

Immediate Access:
- You retain sufficient rights to post a copy of the published version of your article (usually in PDF form) online immediately to a site that does not charge for access to the article. (This is similar in many ways to the MIT Copyright Amendment below)

Delayed Access:
- You also have the right immediately to post your final version of the article, as edited after peer review, to a site that does not charge for access to the article, but you must arrange not to make the published version of your article available to the public until six months after the date of publication.

Additional Options from MIT

MIT Copyright Amendment:
- Developed at MIT, this amendment is a tool authors can use to retain rights when assigning copyright to a publisher. It will enable authors to continue using their publications in their academic work at MIT, to deposit them into the MIT Libraries' DSpace repository, and to deposit any NIH-funded manuscripts on the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central database. More information is available from the MIT Libraries.
Instructions for Use

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   - **Journal**
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   ![Generate Addendum button](image)

2. Save the PDF addendum that is generated.
3. Print the addendum, and sign and date it.
4. Sign and date the publisher's agreement. Immediately below your signature on the publisher's form, write: "Subject to attached Addendum." This is very important because you want to make clear that your signature is a sign that you accept the publisher's agreement only if the publisher accepts you Addendum.
5. Make a copy of all three documents (the publisher’s form, your Addendum, and your cover letter) for your records.
6. Staple the three original documents together.
7. Mail the three original documents to the publisher.

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Questions?
Comments?
What students can do

Use OA research (find and use OA journals and OA repositories in your field)

Share your work: Writing an article for a scholarly journal? Working on your thesis or dissertation? Are you the editor of a student journal? Gain more exposure of your work and ideas
What students can do (2)

Submit your research articles to OA journals, when there are appropriate OA journals in your field.

Deposit your research output in an OA repository.

When asked by a colleague to send a copy of one of your articles, self-archive the article instead (see above). (Peter Suber)
What students can do (3)

Ask journals to let you retain the rights you need to consent to OA. Deposit your data files in an OA repositories along with the articles built on them.

Negotiate with conventional journals of experimenting with OA. (Peter Suber)
What students can do (4)

Take action for OA on your campus (organize an event on campus, pass a resolution in your student government, or ask your student organization to support OA)

Show your support: Tell the word your want OA to research
Have you implemented any OA projects already?
How to get started
How to Get Started

STEP ONE: Get Up To Date, Get Connected

STEP TWO: Get Your Organizations, Student Government, and Friends on Board

STEP THREE: Educate on Campus
How to Get Started (2)

STEP FOUR: Advocate on Campus

STEP FIVE: Advocate Nationally
How to Get Started (3)

STEP SIX: Adopt Open Access Yourself

When it comes time to publish your own work, make it openly accessible by either publishing in an OA journal or posting your article in OA repository.
How to Get Started
(4)
Doing so will not only help others by allowing them to read and build upon your work, but it will also help you. Many studies have shown a significant increase in citations (up to 600%) when an article is made openly available rather than locked behind a pay wall.
OA advocacy
GSE Open Access Policies

Open Access Policies Resources

1. The Stanford GSE Faculty Open Access Motion and the Student Open Access Motion
   The motion that was passed by Stanford GSE faculty passed a motion on June 10, 2008 and by the Stanford GSE doctoral students on May 24, 2013.

2. How the Open Access Motion Works
   A list of steps that Stanford GSE faculty and students are taking to provide open access to their refereed published journal articles to ensure that they are publicly available.

3. The Open Access Author Addendum
   The Author Addendum is submitted to the publisher, along with the Publication Agreement, after the article has been accepted for publication.

4. Questions and Answers about the Open Access Motion
   The result of a discussion that Stanford GSE faculty and students had about the Harvard Law School Open Access Motion, which served as a basis for the Stanford GSE motion.

5. Database of Publishers’ and Journal Archiving Policies
   Information about publishers and journals that support open access.
Student Open Access Motion

Details on the vote

Between May 21-24th, 2013 the Stanford GSE doctoral students voted in favor of a motion to enact an Open Access policy.

The motion received nearly unanimous support, with over 95% of votes cast in favor (voter turnout of 59%, meaning 56% of total students voted in favor).

GSE Student Open Access Motion

The students of the Stanford Graduate School of Education are committed to making their research and scholarship as widely and publicly available as possible. In recognition of the importance of access to knowledge, the students of the Stanford Graduate School of Education are determined to increase access to their work for scholars, educators, policymakers, and the public worldwide. In support of greater openness in scholarly and educational endeavors, the students of the Graduate School of Education agree to the following policy:

Students grant to Stanford University permission to make publicly available their scholarly articles and to exercise the copyright in those articles. They grant to Stanford University a non-exclusive, irrevocable, worldwide license to exercise any and all rights under copyright relating to their scholarly articles, in any medium, and to authorize others to do the same, provided that the articles are properly attributed to the authors and not sold for a profit. The policy will apply to all scholarly articles authored or co-authored while a student of the Graduate School of Education, beginning with articles for which the publisher’s copyright agreement has yet to be signed. On a publisher’s refusal to agree to the terms of this policy (as presented to the publishers in the form of an addendum to the copyright agreement), the student is able to waive this policy by uploading the bibliographic details for the article, along with a note on the publisher’s refusal, to the public open-access repository operated by Stanford University.

No later than the date of publication, students will upload an electronic copy of the final version of the article to the open access repository operated by Stanford University.
Dr. Vilma Petrikaitė, President of Lithuanian Society of Young Researchers: “Openness has been included in our strategic plan as the most important value – as a framework for collaboration, creativity and development”

She and other young researchers now consider OA as a means to assure the quality of their research
The Lithuanian Society of Young Researchers is an active member of the national OA Working Group that also includes representatives from the Research Council of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Science Academy, the Lithuanian Research Library Consortium, the Research & Higher Education Monitoring & Analysis Center, Agency for Science, Innovation & Technology & major universities.
Students for OA in Poland

Mamy już kilkanaście imprez OAW w Polsce!
by BOŻENA BEDNAREK MICHALSKA on paź 16, 2014 - No Comments

Students for OA in Poland

Connecting students and leading OA advocates: Workshop „OA. Free admission to knowledge”:

to prepare OA awareness raising campaign and
to develop strategies and tools for opening research output and educational materials at their universities
Students for OA in Poland (2)

OA Campaign calling students to advocate for OA: “OA. You can do it better than hamster”
Nie czuję się jakąś zachłanną, zawistną właścicielką swoich praw intelektualnych.
Serbia

“I will publish the results of my PhD related research in an OA repository so that everyone can benefit from it.”

Comment of a PhD student at the University of Belgrade in a questionnaire after one of the workshops where OA was presented and explained
My thesis is in OA, what about yours?
A team of students demonstrated OA IR to 19 Chairmen of departments at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.

OA IR became a part of the University performance contract for the year 2012-2013 thereby ensuring that there is a commitment to achieving the stated goals.
The University of Nairobi OA Policy [approved in December 2012 by the Senate members, who supported it overwhelmingly, and signed by the Vice Chancellor] was a result of collaboration between the Medical Students Association of Kenya (MSAKE), the University of Nairobi Library and the office of DVC Research, Production and Extension of the University of Nairobi.
"OA policy, policies on IP and plagiarism have a positive impact on the capacity and visibility of the University of Nairobi research agenda"

http://ow.ly/lRKpa
Sharing http://xkcd.com/1228/

Prometheus has stolen fire from the gods!

Well, sort of.

I mean, when you use a fire to make another fire, the first fire doesn't go away.

So really, it's more like sharing.

Fire wants to be free.
Funding opportunities

FOSTER call for Open Science Training 2015

Do you feel you can effectively train on open science topics? Apply now and help us to make a difference. We are inviting proposals to host FOSTER training events on open access, open research data and open science to be held from January to November 2015.

With your help, we want to organize both engaging and instructive events that reach out to diverse disciplinary communities and countries in the European Research Area (ERA).

FOSTER support

We are looking to support different types of training events and strategies, ranging from short (one or two-hour) workshops to multiple day workshops, from face-to-face training to e-learning sessions. FOSTER will provide assistance in shaping the training programme, selecting training materials and recommending speakers/trainers. Participation of FOSTER consortium members as trainers or in other roles is highly recommended.

Financial support for events will also be provided (to cover the costs of the venue, training materials, travel of speakers, etc.), to a maximum of 10,000 € per project.

FOSTER will also support e-learning activities and processes through the FOSTER Portal (starting from April 2015) in a number of ways:

- The portal will provide access to a large body of training materials that are openly-licensed and available for reuse.
- Tools will be provided within the portal environment to allow the compilation of resources and development of e-learning courses.
- Projects are encouraged to submit new materials to the portal to increase their impact and to facilitate reuse by others.

All proposed training events should reference the Horizon 2020 Open access to publications policy and Open Research Data pilot and show how the skills and techniques being taught are relevant to compliance with these requirements.

Some examples of the training formats and content that we would like to support:

- Training targeting graduate schools in European universities, e.g. summer schools, seminars, etc.
- Courses for trainers/multipliers who can carry on further training and dissemination activities within their institutions, countries and/or disciplinary communities.
- Workshops for researchers participating in community/disciplinary conferences.
- Training in integrating open access and open research data principles and practices in the current research work-flow by targeting young researchers.
- Training targeting one of the stakeholders – academic staff (researchers and students), institutions (research administrators, librarians), research project managers, policy-makers and staff working in funding bodies.
- E-learning, blended learning, self-learning online courses on open access, open research data and open science.

Preference will be given to the projects that provide practical training (e.g. how to comply with the requirements of open access to publications in H2020), how to make research data open or how to exploit open data, or general open access awareness raising/advocacy events. See an overview of FOSTER co-funded events in 2014 here: http://www.fostersopenscience.eu/events

How to apply and deadline

- Describe the training goals, target audiences, budget needed and any co-funding offered. Please fill in the application form which can be downloaded here.
- Please submit your training application no later than Monday, November 3, 2014 here.
- Before filling in the application form, please read our FAQ. It contains important information about the procedure and the financial requirements.
- If you have any questions, please contact us before submitting your application.
What would you like to do?
Thank you!

Questions?

iryna.kuchma@eifl.net

http://www.fosteropenscience.eu/